

APRIL 2016

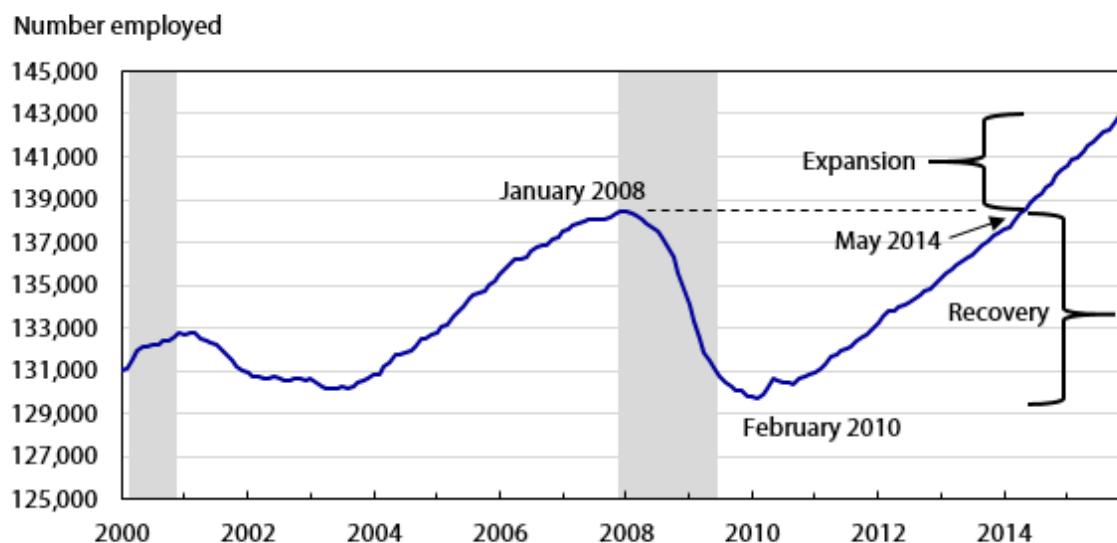
Employment continued to expand in 2015

Nonfarm employment continued to expand in 2015. Private service-providing industries accounted for the vast majority of job gains. Despite a slowdown in the overall rate of job growth in 2015, the gains were a continuation of an expansion that started in May 2014, when employment recovered to its previous peak level of January 2008.

Nonfarm businesses and government agencies added a combined 2.7 million jobs in 2015, after adding 3.0 million in 2014, according to data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.¹ Over the year, service-providing industries led job growth, with the largest gains occurring in professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality. Among goods-producing industries, construction accounted for most of the employment gains while mining lost jobs. (See table 1.)

The U.S. economy has been adding payroll jobs since employment last reached a trough following the Great Recession.² Net job losses totaled 8.7 million between January 2008 and February 2010. Employment then started to grow and, in May 2014, recovered to the level of the previous peak. After that, payroll employment expanded by an additional 4.6 million as of December 2015.³ (See figure 1.)

Figure 1. Total nonfarm employment, 2000–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Note: Shaded areas indicate recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Employment trends across industries reflected the variations observed in major economic indicators. (See table 2.) In 2015, real gross domestic product increased by 2.4 percent, the same rate as in 2014. Real gross private domestic investment and industrial production grew more slowly, likely indicating employment weakness. The trade-weighted dollar rose about 4 times faster in 2015 than during the previous year, making U.S. goods more expensive to export and creating an incentive for importing foreign goods into the United States. Falling energy prices hurt employment in mining and related industries. Lower energy prices combined with relatively stagnant consumer prices to help boost both

real personal income and consumer expenditures on goods and services. Home sales strengthened over the year, helping to lift employment in construction and related industries.

Table 2. Percent change in selected economic indicators, 2013–15

Indicator	Over-the-year percent change		
	2013	2014	2015
Real gross domestic product ⁽¹⁾	1.5	2.4	2.4
Personal consumption expenditures ⁽²⁾	3.1	4.2	3.4
Real gross private domestic investment ⁽¹⁾	4.5	5.4	5.0
Real disposable personal income ⁽¹⁾	-1.4	2.7	3.4
Industrial Production Index ⁽²⁾	1.9	3.7	1.3
Trade-weighted U.S. dollar index (broad index) ⁽¹⁾	1.2	3.1	12.6
Crude-oil prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI), Cushing, Oklahoma ⁽¹⁾	11.1	-39.3	-37.3
30-Year Fixed-Rate Mortgage Average in the United States ^{©(1)}	8.7	4.8	-7.7
Existing Home Sales ^{©(1)}	9.2	-2.9	6.3
New one-family houses sold in the United States ⁽²⁾	16.8	2.3	14.1

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Annual, not seasonally adjusted.

⁽²⁾ Annual, seasonally adjusted.

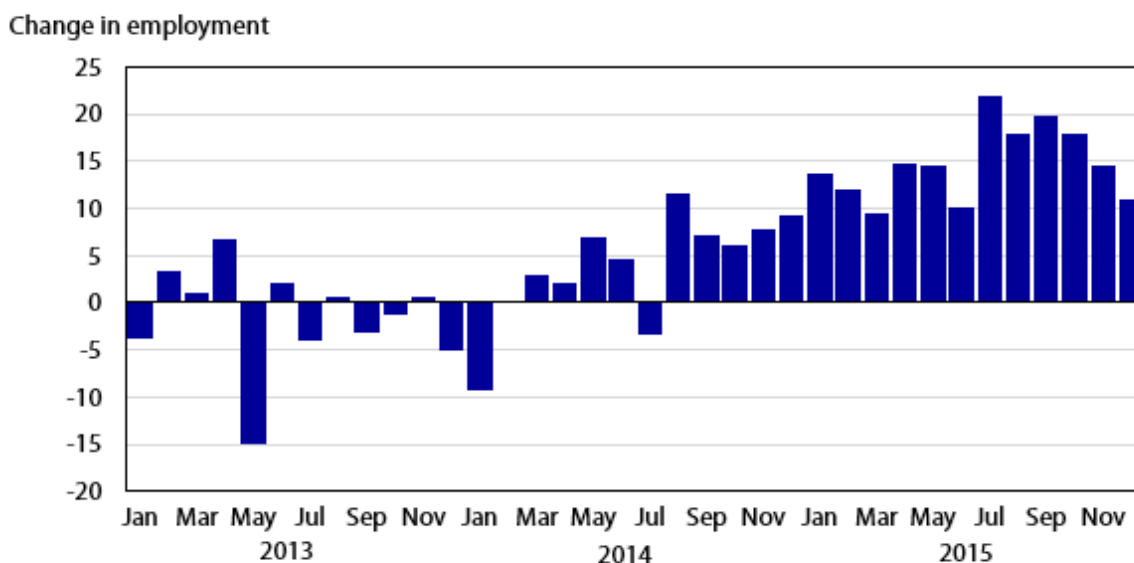
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), National Association of Realtors, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Leading employment growth in 2015

Private education and health services, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and construction contributed the largest numbers to job growth in 2015.

The private education and health services sector added 701,000 jobs over the year, accounting for 1 in 4 nonfarm jobs gained. Health care gained 472,000 jobs in 2015, and over-the-year employment growth in the industry accelerated to 3.2 percent, from 1.9 percent in the previous year. Ambulatory health care services and hospitals accounted for most of the job growth. Hospitals ranked among those industries with the most notable improvements in 2015, as employment in the industry rose by 177,000—nearly 4 times more than in 2014. (See figure 2.) Social assistance and private education added about the same number of jobs in 2015 as in 2014.

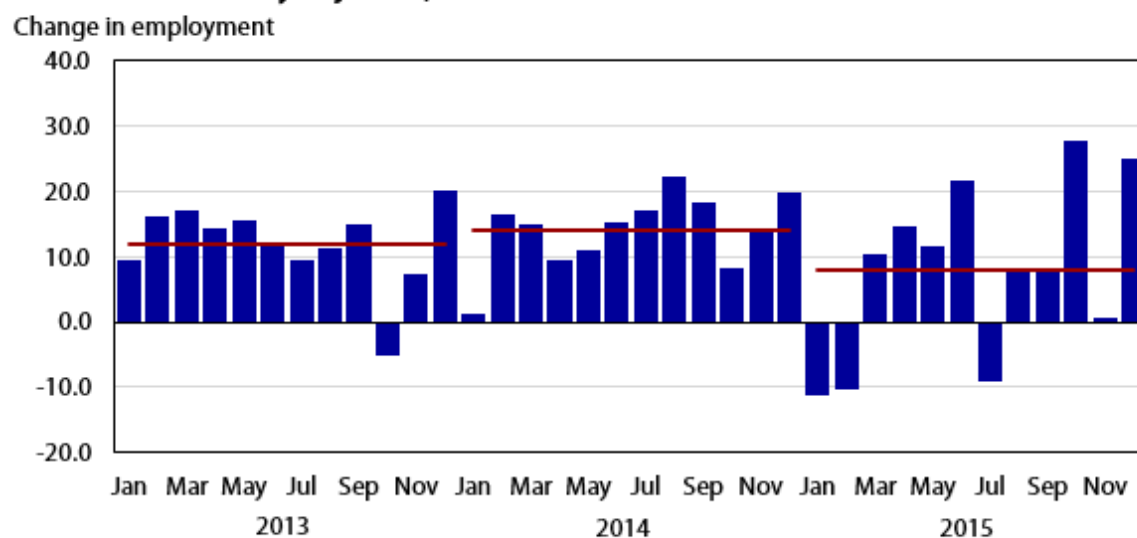
Figure 2. Hospital employment, over-the-month change, 2013–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Job growth continued in professional and business services in 2015. Growth was strong across most industries in the sector, relative to the pace of job growth for all nonfarm industries combined. Still, slowing did occur in several industry components, compared with 2014 growth. In the professional and technical services component of the professional and business services industry, employment continued to rise in 2015 and job gains were widespread. Within professional and technical services, computer systems design and related services added the greatest number of jobs (104,000) over the year; however, this increase reflected a slight deceleration from the previous year's growth. Computer systems design and related services, along with management and technical consulting services, have exhibited some of the most consistent job growth over the past several years.

Figure 3. Temporary help services employment, over-the-month change, 2013–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



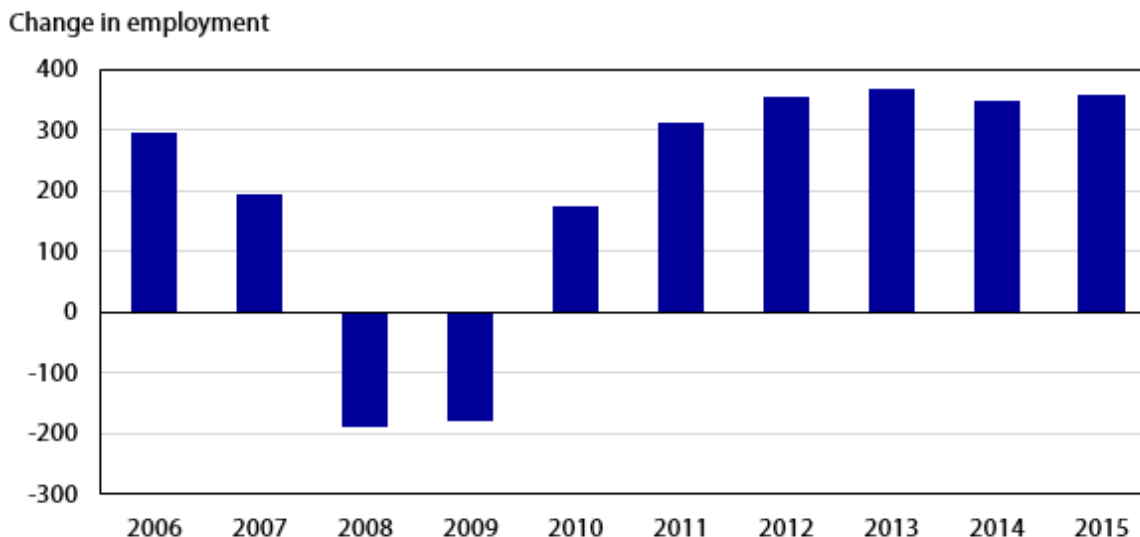
Note: Horizontal red line represents average over-the-month changes in employment for each calendar year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Elsewhere in professional and business services, employment growth slowed by 0.6 percentage point in administrative and waste services. Temporary help services, an industry that typically drives employment trends in two administrative industries—administrative and waste services, and administrative and support services—saw more volatile and slower job growth over the year: the industry added 96,000 jobs in 2015, compared with 168,000 in 2014. (See figure 3.) Even with the deceleration, employment growth in temporary help was still relatively stronger than total nonfarm employment growth.

Achieving a 3-percent increase in 2015, leisure and hospitality saw its employment continue to rise faster than total nonfarm employment. In fact, the change in leisure and hospitality employment has outperformed that in total nonfarm employment in percentage terms every year since 1998.

Figure 4. Employment in food services and drinking places, over-the-year change, 2006–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



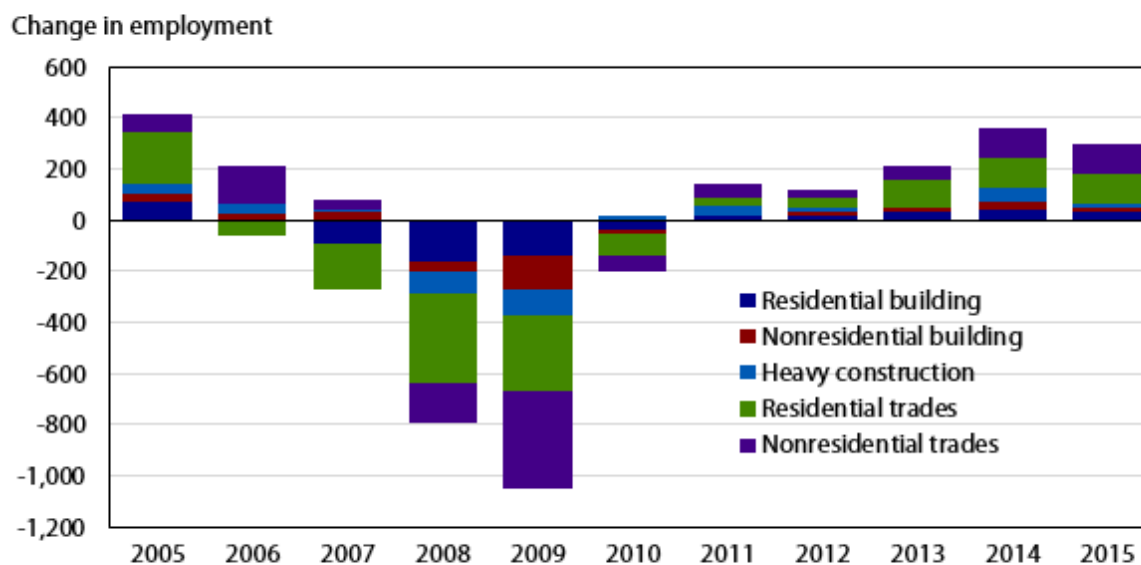
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Within leisure and hospitality, food services and drinking places accounted for most of the job growth in 2015. The industry has achieved annual job gains of more than 300,000 in each of the past 5 years. (See figure 4.) Employment grew by 65,000 over the year in arts, entertainment, and recreation and was little changed in accommodation.

An industry still recovering from the last recession, construction added 296,000 jobs in 2015, accounting for almost all the overall employment gain in the goods-producing sector. Employment growth over the year, 4.7 percent, was relatively faster than that of all other major industry sectors, but still reflected a deceleration from the 2014 pace.

Employment rose by more than 100,000 each in residential and nonresidential specialty trade contractors in 2015, a gain similar to that achieved the previous year. Residential building also added jobs over the year, while employment changed little elsewhere in construction. (See figure 5.) The change in heavy and civil engineering construction reflected a deceleration from the previous year's increase of 51,000.

Figure 5. Employment in construction, over-the-year change, 2005–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



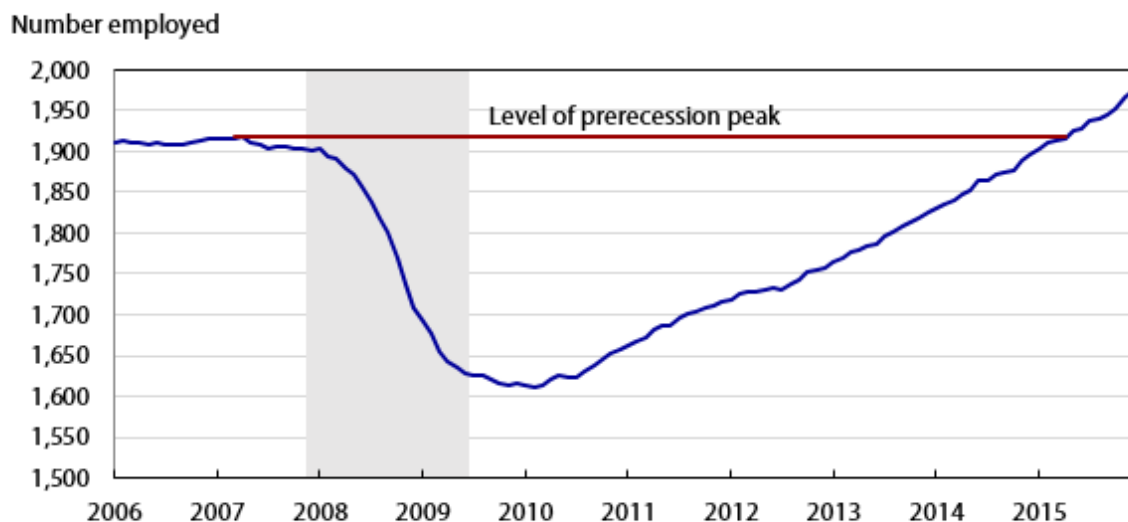
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

With employment losses that started in residential industries more than a year and a half before the official start of the recession in December 2007, construction led the Great Recession in shedding jobs. The industry continued to lose jobs until January 2011. From peak to trough, employment in the industry declined by 2.3 million, or 29.8 percent. As 2015 came to a close, construction employment was still 1.1 million short of a full recovery.

Keeping pace with overall employment

Retail trade added 284,000 jobs in 2015, roughly keeping pace with total nonfarm growth. Employment in the industry reached an important milestone, recovering about 1.3 million jobs lost during the Great Recession. By December, retail employment had expanded by 185,000 above the last peak in November 2007.

Figure 6. Employment in motor vehicle and parts dealers, 2006–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands

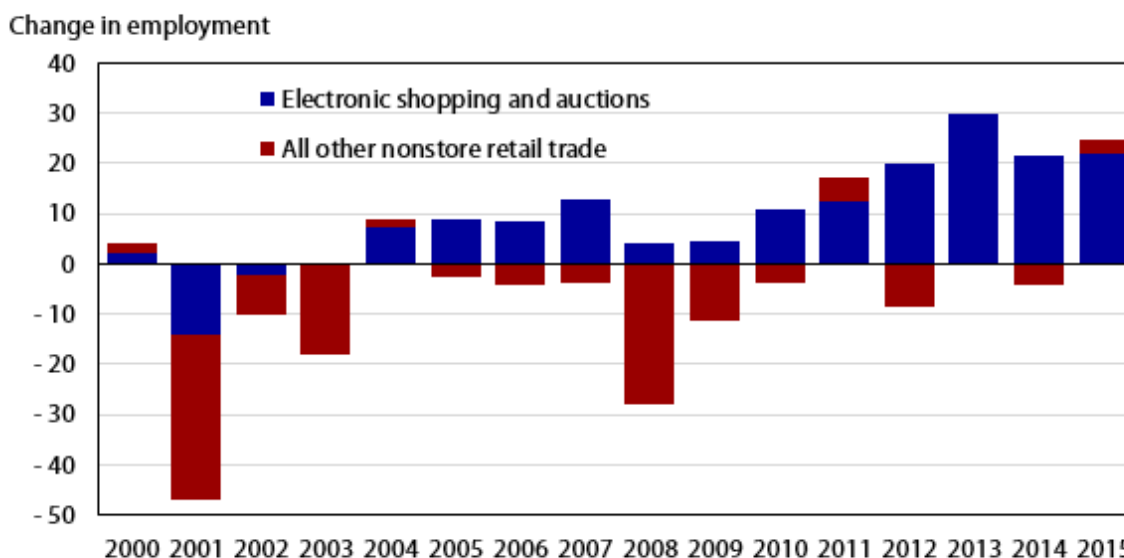


Note: Shaded area indicates recession, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Within retail trade, motor vehicle and parts dealers added 79,000 jobs in 2015. Bolstered by strong auto sales, employment in the component, as in the larger sector, also reached the recovery milestone during the year (see figure 6): by December, employment had expanded by 57,000 beyond an April 2007 peak. Automobile dealers accounted for 72 percent of the gain in motor vehicle and parts dealers in 2015.

General merchandise stores added 53,000 jobs over the year. The increase was more than accounted for by the 71,000 jobs added by warehouse clubs and supercenters. The other components of general merchandise stores combined to lose jobs, with department stores shedding 30,000 jobs over the year, the fourth successive year of declining employment in that component. By contrast, the warehouse clubs and supercenters component has added jobs in each of the past 6 years.

Figure 7. Employment in nonstore retail trade, over-the-year change, 2006–15, seasonally adjusted, in thousands



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Employment in nonstore retailers expanded by 4.9 percent in 2015. Among the component industries, electronic shopping and auctions, the primary driver of employment trends in nonstore retailers, added 22,000 jobs over the year. (See figure 7.) This component has added jobs every year since 2004, increasing its share of nonstore retail employment from 14 percent that year to 41.1 percent in 2015.

Elsewhere in retail trade, electronics and appliance stores, building material and garden supply stores, and gasoline stations added jobs in 2015.

Employment in financial activities grew at roughly the same pace as overall employment (1.9 percent). Insurance carriers contributed the largest number of jobs, followed by real estate and security and commodity industries. Employment increases in nondepository credit intermediation and in activities related to credit intermediation more than offset losses in commercial banking over the year.

Although growth slowed to about half the pace set in 2014, employment continued to rise in transportation and warehousing. While couriers and messengers, truck transportation, and support activities for transportation added fewer jobs in 2015, employment in warehousing and storage accelerated and accounted for more than half of the jobs gained in the transportation and warehousing sector. Railroads lost jobs over the year, offsetting job gains in 2014.

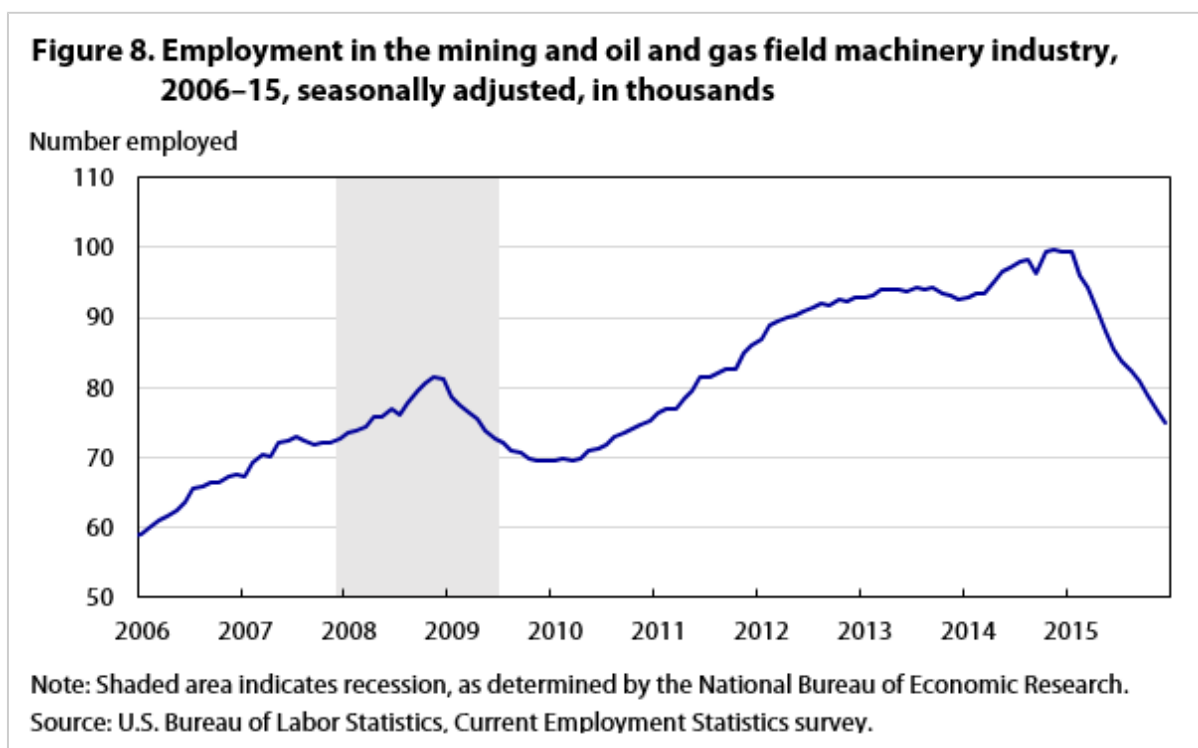
Employment growth decelerates

After gaining 208,000 jobs in 2014, manufacturing employment saw little change in employment in 2015, adding just 26,000 jobs. Nondurable goods added 49,000 jobs, while employment in durable goods was down by 23,000 over the year.

The expansion in nondurable goods employment in 2015 was mostly in food manufacturing and miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing. The majority of the gains in food manufacturing occurred during the last few months of the year. Miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing, which includes the tobacco and beverages industry, increased payroll employment by 8.5 percent over the year.

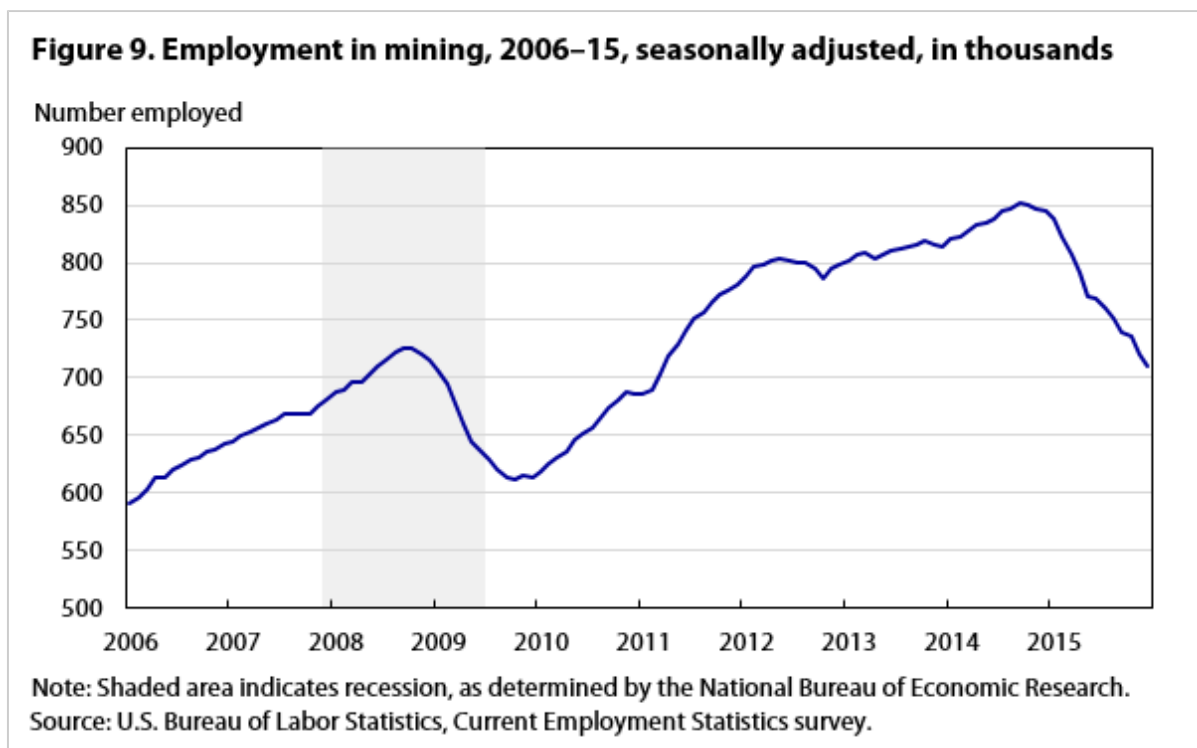
Durable goods manufacturing industries exhibited disparate employment trends in 2015. Transportation equipment added 23,000 jobs, primarily on the strength of motor vehicle and parts dealers, an industry in which strong auto sales and lower fuel prices helped drive job growth.⁴ Likely driven by strength in construction, both wood products and nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, bricks, etc.) added jobs over the year as well.

In contrast, machinery, fabricated metal products, and primary metals, industries that produce industrial supplies and materials, lost jobs over the year. Several factors may explain the weaknesses in these durable goods industries. A strong dollar made U.S. goods more expensive to foreign markets, and exports of goods decreased by \$119.6 billion in 2015,⁵ largely for industrial supplies and materials. Furthermore, although low fuel prices helped spur job growth in motor vehicle and parts dealers, the same low prices likely also contributed to losses in machinery, primarily in the mining and oil and gas field machinery industry. Employment in this small component industry decreased by 24.7 percent over the year. (See figure 8.)



As in manufacturing, job growth in wholesale trade slowed. Of the industry's components, nondurable goods exhibited faster employment growth in 2015 while durable goods and electronic markets and agents and brokers saw employment growth decelerate over the year.

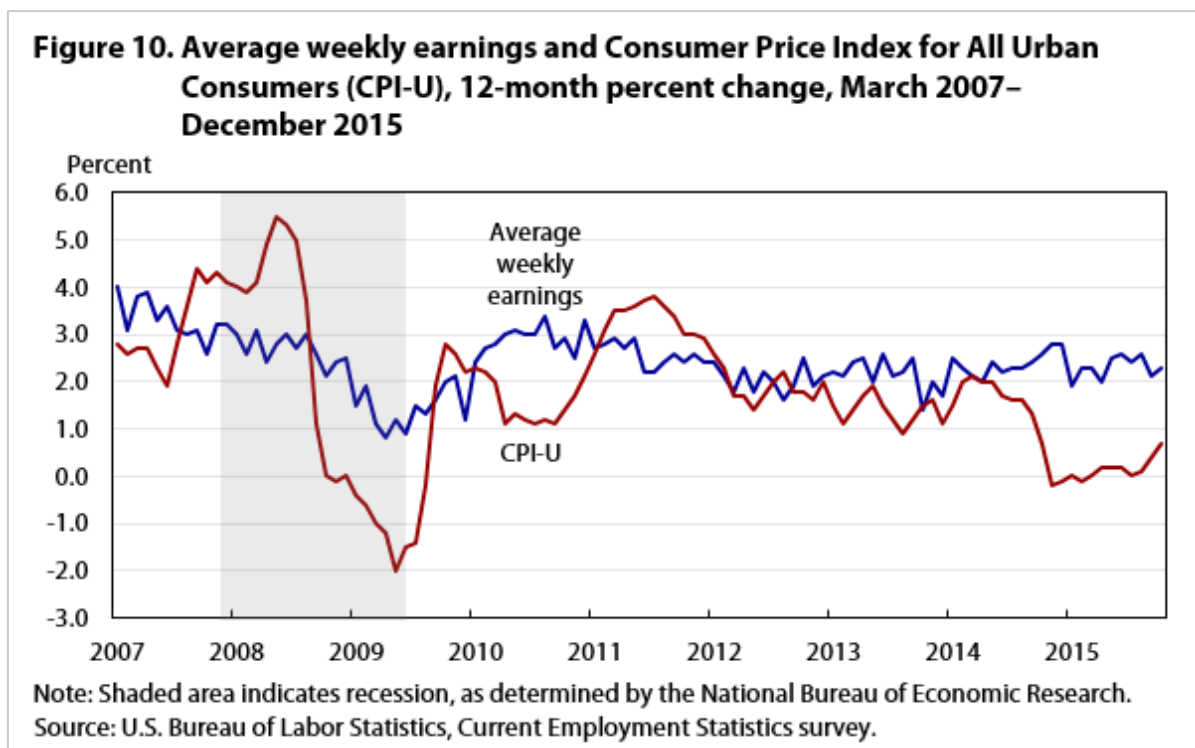
Mining employment sinks



Job losses were particularly severe in mining during 2015. Employment decreased by 135,000, or 15.9 percent. (See figure 9.) All mining components suffered losses, but employment in support activities for mining registered the largest relative decrease—23.3 percent over the year—across all nonfarm industries. Employment in coal mining continued its long-run trend by shedding 9,000 jobs in 2015. The industry has lost 29,000 jobs since 2011.

Crude oil prices fluctuated between about \$91 and \$108 per barrel during the first half of 2014, but then started to fall, declining to \$37 in December 2015.⁶ Mining activities related to oil and gas followed a similar trend: employment peaked in September 2014 and declined each month through December 2015. Support activities for mining, an industry that includes support activities for oil and gas operations, reduced payroll employment by 111,000, with most of the decrease (102,000) occurring in 2015. Oil and gas extraction lost 18,000 jobs in 2015.

Real earnings accelerate in 2015



Average weekly hours of all private sector employees edged down by 0.1 hour in 2015, while employees earned 2.6 percent more per hour. As a result of these changes, average weekly earnings were up 2.3 percent over the year. (See figure 3.10.) With prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rising 0.7 percent on an annualized basis, real weekly earnings rose 1.7 percent in 2015, improving overall buying power for payroll workers.

Recovery, expansion, and loss

Although the overall rate of job growth slowed in 2015, the employment gain represented a continuation of an expansion that started in May 2014, when employment recovered to its previous peak level of January 2008. Employment trends varied not only by industry, but also by where they stood relative to the last business cycle peak. Health care typically adds jobs even during recessions, making it the most recessionproof of industries with regard to employment. Employment in the industry expanded during both the Great Recession and the recovery period, with growth accelerating in 2015. Some industries lost jobs during the last recession, but recovered relatively early. Employment in leisure and hospitality and in professional and business services recovered as early as 2012 and continued to expand through 2015. Retail trade saw employment recover during 2015, while recovery continued in construction, financial activities, manufacturing, and government. Mining began a new cycle in 2014, with employment peaking in September of that year and then declining throughout 2015.

Tables

Table 1. Employment and annual change in employment, by industry, 2013–15 (in thousands)

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Total nonfarm	137,387	140,402	143,146	2,311	3,015	2,744	1.7	2.2	2.0
Total private	115,570	118,455	121,106	2,378	2,885	2,651	2.1	2.5	2.2
Goods-producing	18,892	19,492	19,678	355	600	186	1.9	3.2	1.0
Mining and logging	867	897	761	18	30	-136	2.1	3.5	-15.2
Logging	52	52	51	1	0	-1	1.9	-.6	-2.3
Mining	814	845	710	17	30	-135	2.1	3.7	-15.9
Oil and gas extraction	193	201	183	2	7	-18	.9	3.7	-8.8
Mining, except oil and gas	206	206	191	-8	0	-15	-3.7	.1	-7.1
Coal mining	77	70	61	-2	-7	-9	-2.4	-9.0	-13.4
Metal ore mining	43	44	40	-3	1	-4	-5.9	2.8	-10.0
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	86	92	91	-4	6	-1	-3.9	6.9	-.9
Support activities for mining	415	438	336	23	23	-102	5.9	5.5	-23.3
Construction	5,939	6,301	6,597	211	362	296	3.7	6.1	4.7
Construction of buildings	1,316	1,389	1,439	52	73	50	4.1	5.6	3.6
Residential building	630	674	708	35	43	34	5.9	6.9	5.0
Nonresidential building	685	715	731	17	30	16	2.5	4.4	2.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	877	928	944	-1	51	16	-.1	5.8	1.7
Specialty trade contractors	3,746	3,985	4,214	160	239	230	4.5	6.4	5.8
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,609	1,726	1,843	107	117	117	7.1	7.3	6.8
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,137	2,259	2,371	53	122	112	2.5	5.7	5.0
Manufacturing	12,086	12,294	12,320	126	208	26	1.1	1.7	.2
Durable goods	7,593	7,754	7,731	89	161	-23	1.2	2.1	-.3
Wood products	361	376	386	15	15	10	4.3	4.1	2.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	376	392	401	8	16	9	2.1	4.2	2.3
Primary metals	396	403	384	-2	7	-19	-.4	1.8	-4.8
Fabricated metal products	1,443	1,471	1,440	25	28	-31	1.8	1.9	-2.1
Machinery	1,107	1,139	1,102	4	33	-37	.4	3.0	-3.2
Computer and electronic products	1,055	1,052	1,042	-21	-3	-9	-2.0	-.3	-.9

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Electrical equipment and appliances	377	380	384	1	3	5	.4	.7	1.2
Transportation equipment ⁽¹⁾	1,530	1,583	1,605	44	52	23	2.9	3.4	1.4
Motor vehicles and parts ⁽²⁾	852	892	918	56	40	26	7.1	4.7	2.9
Furniture and related products	366	376	387	13	10	12	3.8	2.7	3.1
Miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing	582	583	599	1	1	16	.2	.1	2.7
Nondurable goods	4,493	4,540	4,589	37	47	49	.8	1.0	1.1
Food manufacturing	1,487	1,493	1,512	23	7	19	1.5	.4	1.3
Textile mills	118	117	115	1	-1	-2	.8	-.8	-1.7
Textile product mills	114	117	117	-3	3	0	-2.3	2.9	-.2
Apparel	144	138	136	-3	-6	-1	-2.0	-4.3	-1.0
Paper and paper products	376	372	373	-3	-4	1	-.8	-1.0	.2
Printing and related support activities	452	452	449	-3	0	-4	-.7	.1	-.9
Petroleum and coal products	109	114	117	-4	5	3	-3.3	4.8	2.4
Chemicals	795	810	815	8	15	5	1.1	1.8	.6
Plastics and rubber products	667	682	691	17	15	9	2.6	2.3	1.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturing	232	245	266	5	13	21	2.0	5.7	8.5
Private service providing	96,678	98,963	101,428	2,023	2,285	2,465	2.1	2.4	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,135	26,656	27,114	516	521	458	2.0	2.0	1.7
Wholesale trade	5,765	5,845	5,901	63	81	56	1.1	1.4	1.0
Durable goods	2,872	2,924	2,946	19	52	22	.7	1.8	.7
Nondurable goods	1,999	2,017	2,050	21	19	33	1.1	.9	1.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	894	904	905	23	10	1	2.6	1.1	.1
Retail trade	15,267	15,477	15,761	368	210	284	2.5	1.4	1.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,826	1,895	1,974	68	69	79	3.8	3.8	4.2
Automobile dealers	1,161	1,215	1,271	48	54	57	4.3	4.6	4.7
Other motor vehicle dealers	138	141	151	8	3	10	5.8	2.0	6.8
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	526	539	552	12	13	13	2.2	2.5	2.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	451	460	467	10	9	7	2.2	2.1	1.6

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Electronics and appliance stores	503	506	525	5	3	18	.9	.6	3.6
Building material and garden supply stores	1,226	1,229	1,258	42	3	29	3.5	.3	2.4
Food and beverage stores	2,968	3,045	3,068	77	77	23	2.7	2.6	.7
Health and personal care stores	1,025	1,030	1,033	19	5	4	1.9	.5	.3
Gasoline stations	875	890	915	22	15	25	2.6	1.7	2.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,398	1,354	1,359	-15	-44	5	-1.1	-3.1	.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	619	634	628	50	14	-5	8.8	2.3	-.8
General merchandise stores	3,091	3,111	3,164	61	20	53	2.0	.6	1.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	803	823	844	1	20	22	.1	2.5	2.6
Nonstore retailers	483	500	524	30	17	25	6.6	3.5	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	4,552	4,779	4,889	86	227	110	1.9	5.0	2.3
Air transportation	442	448	462	-11	6	14	-2.4	1.4	3.0
Rail transportation	231	244	229	0	13	-15	-.1	5.5	-6.1
Water transportation	66	68	62	1	2	-6	1.7	2.9	-9.3
Truck transportation	1,392	1,443	1,464	25	51	21	1.8	3.7	1.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	460	474	474	16	14	0	3.6	3.0	.0
Pipeline transportation	46	48	50	2	2	3	5.3	4.1	5.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	30	31	30	1	1	-1	3.8	2.3	-3.6
Support activities for transportation	608	635	655	15	27	19	2.6	4.5	3.1
Couriers and messengers	553	614	624	19	61	10	3.5	11.0	1.6
Warehousing and storage	725	775	841	17	51	66	2.4	7.0	8.4
Utilities	551	555	564	-1	4	9	-.1	.7	1.6
Information	2,724	2,733	2,763	51	9	30	1.9	.3	1.1
Publishing industries, except Internet	729	726	724	-5	-3	-2	-.7	-.4	-.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	381	389	406	23	8	18	6.3	2.0	4.6
Broadcasting, except Internet	281	281	280	-4	-1	-1	-1.3	-.2	-.4
Telecommunications	854	820	804	7	-34	-16	.9	-4.0	-1.9

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Data processing, hosting and related services	274	287	299	12	12	12	4.7	4.5	4.2
Other information services	204	232	250	17	27	18	9.1	13.4	7.8
Financial activities	7,914	8,041	8,190	87	127	149	1.1	1.6	1.9
Finance and insurance	5,900	5,972	6,085	43	72	113	.7	1.2	1.9
Monetary authorities—central bank	18	18	18	0	0	0	-.5	-1.1	-.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	2,587	2,559	2,573	-26	-27	13	-1.0	-1.1	.5
Depository credit intermediation ⁽¹⁾	1,720	1,688	1,676	-22	-32	-12	-1.3	-1.8	-.7
Commercial banking	1,305	1,283	1,264	-16	-22	-19	-1.2	-1.7	-1.5
Nondepository credit intermediation	580	582	599	-9	3	17	-1.6	.4	2.9
Activities related to credit intermediation	287	289	297	5	2	8	1.9	.6	2.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and funds and trusts	871	891	921	15	20	30	1.7	2.3	3.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,423	2,503	2,573	54	80	70	2.3	3.3	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,015	2,069	2,105	45	55	36	2.3	2.7	1.7
Real estate	1,471	1,501	1,538	39	30	37	2.7	2.0	2.5
Rental and leasing services	520	545	544	6	25	-2	1.2	4.8	-.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24	24	24	0	0	0	-.8	.0	.0
Professional and business services	18,721	19,360	19,981	555	639	621	3.1	3.4	3.2
Professional and technical services	8,188	8,465	8,757	186	277	292	2.3	3.4	3.4
Legal services	1,122	1,117	1,124	-10	-5	7	-.9	-.4	.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services	923	959	1,004	10	36	45	1.1	3.9	4.7
Architectural and engineering services	1,356	1,392	1,425	22	36	34	1.6	2.6	2.4
Specialized design services	125	129	140	3	4	11	2.0	3.4	8.3
Computer systems design and related services	1,735	1,847	1,951	72	112	104	4.3	6.4	5.6

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Management and technical consulting services	1,207	1,253	1,300	69	46	47	6.0	3.8	3.8
Scientific research and development services	629	647	662	-8	18	15	-1.2	2.9	2.3
Advertising and related services	465	476	491	24	11	15	5.4	2.4	3.0
Other professional and technical services	627	646	660	5	19	14	.8	3.0	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	2,135	2,189	2,247	74	54	58	3.6	2.5	2.7
Administrative and waste services	8,398	8,707	8,978	295	308	271	3.6	3.7	3.1
Administrative and support services	8,019	8,316	8,574	290	298	258	3.8	3.7	3.1
Office administrative services	455	464	482	20	9	18	4.6	2.0	3.9
Facilities support services	132	135	144	0	3	9	-.2	2.5	6.4
Employment services ⁽¹⁾	3,321	3,503	3,620	144	182	117	4.5	5.5	3.3
Temporary help services	2,680	2,848	2,944	143	168	96	5.6	6.3	3.4
Business support services	867	886	897	34	19	11	4.1	2.1	1.3
Travel arrangement and reservation services	195	200	202	3	6	2	1.6	2.9	1.0
Investigation and security services	844	862	883	25	18	20	3.1	2.2	2.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,910	1,960	2,030	63	50	70	3.4	2.6	3.6
Other support services	294	306	316	1	11	10	.3	3.8	3.4
Waste management and remediation services	380	390	404	5	11	13	1.4	2.8	3.4
Education (private) and health services	21,197	21,677	22,378	261	480	701	1.2	2.3	3.2
Educational (private) services	3,375	3,435	3,502	38	60	67	1.1	1.8	2.0
Health care and social assistance	17,822	18,242	18,876	224	420	634	1.3	2.4	3.5
Health care ⁽³⁾	14,555	14,831	15,303	158	276	472	1.1	1.9	3.2
Ambulatory health care services	6,537	6,736	6,992	147	199	256	2.3	3.0	3.8
Offices of physicians	2,444	2,485	2,569	28	41	84	1.1	1.7	3.4
Offices of dentists	877	897	926	18	20	29	2.1	2.3	3.3

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Offices of other health practitioners	763	798	827	24	35	30	3.2	4.6	3.7
Outpatient care centers	695	728	761	34	33	33	5.1	4.7	4.5
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	245	254	260	5	9	6	2.1	3.6	2.3
Home health care services	1,242	1,290	1,356	36	48	66	3.0	3.9	5.1
Other ambulatory health care services	272	284	294	3	13	9	1.0	4.6	3.2
Hospitals	4,775	4,821	4,999	-18	46	177	-.4	1.0	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	3,243	3,274	3,312	29	31	38	.9	1.0	1.2
Nursing care facilities	1,648	1,649	1,660	-13	1	10	-.8	.1	.6
Residential mental health facilities	600	605	609	10	6	3	1.8	1.0	.6
Community care facilities for the elderly	836	857	881	31	20	24	3.8	2.4	2.8
Other residential care facilities	159	163	163	1	4	0	.5	2.3	-.1
Social assistance	3,268	3,411	3,574	66	144	162	2.1	4.4	4.8
Individual and family services	1,938	2,060	2,193	82	123	133	4.4	6.3	6.5
Emergency and other relief services	150	153	156	6	3	3	4.1	2.2	1.8
Vocational rehabilitation services	336	335	336	-20	-1	1	-5.5	-.3	.1
Child daycare services	844	863	889	-3	19	26	-.3	2.3	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	14,460	14,901	15,342	479	441	441	3.4	3.0	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,070	2,131	2,196	76	61	65	3.8	2.9	3.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	431	448	464	21	17	17	5.1	4.0	3.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	144	149	153	5	5	3	3.9	3.8	2.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,496	1,534	1,579	50	38	45	3.4	2.5	2.9
Accommodation and food services	12,390	12,770	13,146	403	380	377	3.4	3.1	2.9
Accommodation	1,878	1,909	1,926	37	31	17	2.0	1.7	.9
Food services and drinking places	10,512	10,861	11,220	367	349	359	3.6	3.3	3.3
Other services	5,527	5,595	5,660	74	68	65	1.4	1.2	1.2

Industry	Employment, December			Over-the-year change, December			Over-the-year percent change, December		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Repair and maintenance	1,230	1,256	1,291	22	26	35	1.9	2.1	2.8
Personal and laundry services	1,351	1,387	1,417	20	37	30	1.5	2.7	2.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,946	2,952	2,952	32	6	1	1.1	.2	.0
Government	21,817	21,947	22,040	-67	130	93	-.3	.6	.4
Federal	2,740	2,746	2,768	-66	6	22	-2.4	.2	.8
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,148	2,148	2,164	-60	-1	17	-2.7	.0	.8
U.S. Postal Service	592	598	604	-5	6	6	-.9	1.0	.9
State government	5,052	5,088	5,108	5	36	20	.1	.7	.4
State government education	2,405	2,416	2,435	16	11	19	.7	.5	.8
State government, excluding education	2,647	2,672	2,673	-11	25	1	-.4	.9	.0
Local government	14,025	14,113	14,164	-6	88	51	.0	.6	.4
Local government education	7,761	7,818	7,814	-11	57	-5	-.1	.7	-.1
Local government, excluding education	6,264	6,295	6,350	5	31	56	.1	.5	.9

Notes:

(1) Includes other industries not shown separately.

(2) Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

(3) Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey.

Notes

¹ The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which provides detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls, is a monthly survey of about 146,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 623,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical notes for the Current Employment Statistics survey," *Current Employment Statistics—CES (national)* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 8, 2016), <http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cestn.htm>. To access CES data, see *Current Employment Statistics—CES (national)* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>. The CES data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted. Over-the-year changes are calculated from December of the previous year through December of the reference year.

² Recessions are identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). According to NBER, the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. The previous two recessions were from March

2001 to November 2001 and from July 1990 to March 1991. For a complete list of business cycle dates, see “U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions” (National Bureau of Economic research, April 1, 2016), <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>.

³ For CES program definitions of peaks, troughs, recovery, and expansion, see “CES peak–trough tables,” *Current Employment Statistics—CES (national)* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 10, 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cespeaktrough.htm>.

⁴ See “U.S. car sales set record in 2015,” *The Wall Street Journal*, January 5, 2016, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/u-s-car-sales-poised-for-their-best-month-ever-1451999939>.

⁵ See “Time series/trend charts,” *Business and industry* (U.S. Census Bureau), <http://www.census.gov/econ/currentdata/dbsearch?program=FTD&startYear=1992&endYear=2016&categories=BOPGS&dataType=EXP&geoLevel=US&adjusted=1&submit=GET+DATA&releaseScheduleId=>.

⁶ U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Crude oil prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI)—Cushing, Oklahoma* (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis), <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/DCOILWTICO>.

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